

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8891 號一九百八十八第

日七十二月五日二十緒光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 28th, 1886.

號八十二月六英港香

THE ST. PER 14TH

ARRIVALS.

June 25. GRANITTE, British steamer, 1,201.
N. C. Wake, Kuching 19th June, Coals.

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

June 26. ULYSSES, British str., 1,300. A. W.
Bremner, Liverpool, 13th May, and Singa-
pore 20th June, General.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE.

June 26. ZAFIRO, British steamer, 675, Talbot,
Manila 23rd June, General.—RUSSELL &
Co.

June 26. FOURIER, British steamer, 509. J. S.
Wyllie, Tamsui 22nd June, and Amoy, 24th.
Belfast—DODGIAN HAPIAK & Co.

June 26. ATTOL, British str. 923. Coalier,
Amoy 24th June, General.—EAN HSU &
Co.

June 26. FRED, Danish steamer, 419. C. A.
Lund, Helsingør and Holboe 25th June,
General.—ARNOLD KARRELL & Co.

June 26. NORTHERN, British steamer, 1,412. W.
Richardson, London 5th May, and Singa-
pore 19th June, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

June 26. PALMIST, British steamer, 1,536.
Thos Jackson, Shanghai 19th June, and
Foochow 24th June, General.—BUTTERFIELD
& SWIRE.

June 26. HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,122. S.
Ashton, Foochow 22nd June, Amoy 23rd, and
Swatow 25th June, General.—DOUGLAS
LA PRAIK & Co.

June 26. INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871.
Hasanowki, Bangkok 18th June, Rice.—
WIELER & Co.

June 26. DANUBIA, British steamer, 561. W. H.
Watson, Bangkok 20th June, General.—
YEN FAH HONG.

June 27. GALLY OF LORNE, British steamer,
1,380. P. Pontry, Kuching 21st June, Coals.—
RUSSELL & Co.

June 27. CANTON, British steamer, 1,110. Bram-
mer, Shanghai 23rd June, General.—JAR-
DINE, MATHESON & Co.

June 27. YOSHINO MARU, Japanese steamer,
647. B. Gull, Kuching 21st June, Coal.—
M. B. KAISIMA.

June 27. VORTIGERN, British steamer, 876. J.
Brown, Saigon 23rd June, Rice.—CHINESE

June 27. SIGNAL, German steamer, 355. C. A.
Hundsdorff, Pakhoi 24th June, Hoihong
26th, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.

June 27. ROEHAMPTON, British steamer, 1,390.
R. Sanderson, Saigon 23rd June, Rice.—
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

June 27. PARTHICK, British steamer, 353.
Stavers, Pakhoi 24th June, Hoihong 26th,
General.—GIBR, LIVINGSTON & Co.

June 27. ALWINE, German steamer, 406. P.
Moos, Haiphong 25th June, General.—A.
R. MARTY.

June 27. IOLANI, British steamer, 980. W. Al-
lason, Swatow 26th June, General.—AR-
THUR KARBERG & Co.

June 27. VELDZ, German steamer, 675. Kall-
sen, Whampoa 27th June, General.—ED.
SCHREINER & Co.

June 27. PEKING, British steamer, 954. Huer-
mann, Whampoa 27th June, General.—
SIEMSEN & Co.

June 27. WM. LE LACHEUR, British bark, 573.
J. H. Voith, Newcastl 8th May, Coal.—
ARTHUR KARBERG & Co.

June 27. GLENPHOEN, British steamer, 1,093.
E. Norman, London 19th May, and Singa-
pore 22nd June, General.—JARDINE, MA-
THESON & Co.

June 27. LYDIA, German steamer, 1,170. T. P.
Vass, Singapore 21st June, General.—
SIEMSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
28th JUNE.

Walls Castle, British bark for Manila.
Kuang Lee, Chinese str. for Shanghai.

Dyess, British str., for Amoy.

Melita, German str., for Haiphong.

Kutang, British str., for Shanghai.

Thales, British str., for Swatow.

Athel, British str., for Singapore.

Alvina Syed, German str., for Nagasaki.

Gotha, German bark for Royal Rd. (B.C.)

Chang Hock Kien, British str., for Swatow.

Ianda, German str., for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

June 25. ALWINE, S.Y.D., German steamer, for
Nagasaki.

June 25. AXOT, British str., for Shanghai.

June 25. KWANG LEE, Chi str., for Shanghai.

June 25. KUTANG, British str., for Shanghai.

June 27. IDUCA, German str., for Amoy.

June 27. MELITA, German str., for Haiphong.

June 27. CHEUNG HOKE KIAN, British str., for
Swatow.

June 27. ATOLL, British str., for Singapore.

June 27. THALES, British str., for Swatow.

June 27. ULYSSES, British str., for Amoy.

June 27. JAMES S. STONE, American bark, for
Manila.

June 27. PALMIST, British str., for London.

June 27. GOTHA, German bark, for Royal Rd.
(B.C.)

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Ulysses, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Mr.
Taylor, and 312 Chinese, from Singapore.

Per Zafiro, str., from Manila.—Rev. E. Torres,
Mrs. T. Matres, 3 Spanish officers, 1 Japanese,
and 92 Chinese.

Per Fokien, str., from Tamsui, &c.—34 Chi-
nese.

Per Frer, str., from Haiphong, &c.—80 Chi-
nese.

Per Northern, str., from London, &c.—30 Chi-
nese.

Per Siam, str., from London, &c.—30 Chi-
nese.

Per Sial, str., from Pakhoi and Hoihong, &c.—
48 Chinese.

Per Vortiger, str., from Saigon, &c.—136 Chi-
nese.

Per Durbar, str., from Bangkok, &c.—10 Chi-
nese.

Per Glenavia, str., from London, &c.—Mr.
Lohr, Mrs. Jameson and family, and Mr.
Lohr. For Amoy.—Mr. Youzhan, For Hong-
kong.—Miss Michie and 26 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Sial, str., from Haiphong.—Mr. Baviers
Ghoutour, &c., &c.—Chinese.

DEPART.

Per Falstaff, str., for London.—Mr. G. Or-
ley, Mrs. Orley and children.

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(TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE),
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Daily Press Office, January 1886.

INTIMATION.

SILICATED CARBON FILTERS

WITH MOVEABLE BLOCKS

FOR PURIFYING DRINKING WATER.

A Shipment of these Filters in three useful sizes has just been received by the Undersigned.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1886.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and address, with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until demanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour, no supply is limited.

BERTHS.

On the 25th June at 46, Peel Street, the wife of S. J. Jones, of a daughter.

On the 27th June— "Scammonden," Royal Yacht, the wife of F. I. P. Pease, Captain of the

Lugger there.

A violent storm of wind and rain on the 21st June partially unrooted Chiarial's Circum at Shanghai, and so far as we can learn, was given on the following evening.

The Straits Times says that the 1st Battalion The Buffs at present stationed at Singapore and Penang, are to be relieved by the Sutherland Highlanders from Bangalore.

On the 2nd June, at Calcutta, Kalaipur, Amritvar Flotilla, Havens, D. F. S. H. M. Acting Compt. Assay, and for many years H. B. M. Vice-Compt. Whampoa. Aged 58 years and 10 months. Deeply regretted.

[1307]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 23RD, 1886.

As there seems to be considerable misconception with regard to the origin of the proposal to establish a branch of the Chinese Customs in this Colony, it may be useful to point out that the suggestion that all opium imported into the colony should be placed in bond on a hull until it has paid duty to the Chinese Government is only a modification of a very old proposal. Ten years ago Sir THOMAS WADE suggested that, on condition that the existing Customs stations at the various entrances to the harbour were abolished the Government of Hongkong should invite the establishment of a branch of the Foreign Customs either in a bulk in the harbour or at some convenient point on Chinese Kowloon at which all junks should be compelled to report on entry and clearance. Sir BEEFEE ROBERTSON's proposal was to much the same effect, except that it included the retention of the existing stations for examining purposes. Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY proposed that the export of salt and munitions of war should only be allowed to the Chinese Government or their lawfully appointed agents, and that the duty on opium should be collected in Hongkong, the present stations to be abolished and Chinese cruises to cease. It was seen therefore that the community is by no means fighting with a shadow when it protests against the introduction of a branch of the Chinese Customs into this colony. Even supposing that the proposed new stations were situated on Chinese territory, it would be equally an interference with the freedom of the port if the local Government made it compulsory on junks to visit the station, and from a point of view pure and simple it would be more objectionable in Chinese territory as involving loss of time and inconvenience by its greater distance from the junk anchorage. It had been hoped that the idea of collecting Chinese Customs in Hongkong had been laid to rest, but it has now been revived in all its native ugliness, and will no doubt be strongly pressed by the Chinese representative of the Commission. It would be somewhat remarkable if a community which declined to assent to the collection of duty on opium consumed in the colony, not because the tax would be burthenous but on the sole ground that the collection of such duty would be an infringement of the freedom of the port, were to find the colony adduced with the collection of an import duty on opium for the benefit of a foreign Government. By all means let the Chinese Government protect its revenue, but in its own waters and on its own territory. What this

colonies has a right to insist upon is that the tariff shall be published and that no confiscations shall be made or punishments inflicted in respect of smuggling except by a properly constituted tribunal. We can enter into no kind of bargain into which the collection of duty for the Chinese Government in this colony enters as one of the conditions; if we do the fundamental principle which the prosperity of the colony has been built, the freedom of the port, will be completely overthrown.

In another column we publish a letter on the silver question. Our correspondent X. is a pessimist of the pessimists and predicts that silver will fall until it reaches the price of three dollars a pound. His instances of the case of another metal, copper, which, owing to increased production, has fallen from 40 cents per pound to 12 cents, and ascribes the fall in silver wholly to the same cause, increased production. The figures of the output of the precious metals do not however bear out this view, as the following table will show—

AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION—1000's, tonnes.

of Silver, of Gold, etc.

1881-1880 20,514 16,520 46,939

1881-1855 39,873 137,755 17,659

1856-1859 40,729 143,725 18,459

1860-1863 40,562 181,153 17,875

1864-1869 40,562 181,153 17,875

1870-1875 58,625 175,050 20,725

1875-1880 112,500 183,975 23,475

1881— 13,475 192,925 23,493

1882— 114,218 24,028 23,246

If these figures be correct it is evident to us that the fall in the prices of silver in relation to gold is due to overproduction, besides which we know that the purchasing power of silver in countries having the single silver standard is as great now as it was twelve years ago, before the fall commenced. Its value has only decreased in relation to gold and to goods coming from gold using countries, and only to a very small extent in relation to goods, which, like silver, have fallen in comparison with gold, which goes to show that the causes of the disturbances of relative values is due to the appreciation of gold and not to the depreciation of silver. As to the untold stores of silver still in the bowels of the earth, to which our correspondent refers, the obvious result of the bi-metallism is that there are also untold stores of gold still unworked and undiscovered, and no one can tell which way the balance will incline in the future. Future discoveries of gold may again lead to a sharp decline in the value of that metal as the great gold discoveries of California and Australia did. Meanwhile it is well to bear in mind that the present low exchange value of silver is due to the fact of several countries which formerly had a single silver standard resorting either to a single gold standard or a limited double standard—in short to the scramble for gold and the anxiety to get rid of silver.

The Mercury says that the steamer *Pynth* was to take 100 cases of dynamite, for mining purposes, to Chefoo.

The Standard says that the public service of Li Fook-fung, late clock and interpreter at the Police Magistracy, is gassed.

The coasting trade in Tonquin, hitherto open only to native vessels, is now thrown open to vessels of any description under the French flag.

The son of H. E. Li Hung-cheng arrived at Shanghai on the 19th June from Thien-tsin. He is on his way to England to join the Chinese Legation there.

A violent storm of wind and rain on the 21st June partially unrooted Chiarial's Circum at Shanghai, and so far as we can learn, was given on the following evening.

The Straits Times says that the 1st Battalion The Buffs at present stationed at Singapore and Penang, are to be relieved by the Sutherland Highlanders from Bangalore.

The U.S.S. *Mario* passed Chinkiang under sail on the afternoon of the 29th instant, bound for Shanghai. Apparently her machinery could not be repaired at Wuhu.—Mercury.

A notification of the Resident-General of Tonquin declares Cus-dam and Nam-dinh open to foreign trade. A customs station will be established at the day, at the entrance to the Phat-dien canal.

A notification is published in Saturday's *Globe* regarding persons interested in the trade in wine, etc., of the alterations in the law which will come into force on the 1st July under the Spirit Licences Ordinance.

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A notification of the Resident

should be appointed, which I hope will be sanctioned.

VICTORIA GAOL.

The following figures give the number of admissions and the daily average number of patients for the past ten years. There is a considerable decrease in both cases this year.

Total No. admitted	Daily average No. to Gaol
1876.....	4,092.....
1877.....	3,864.....
1878.....	3,803.....
1879.....	3,665.....
1880.....	3,530.....
1881.....	4,150.....
1882.....	666.00.....
1883.....	629.00.....
1884.....	542.15.....
1885.....	4,022.....
1886.....	3,410.....

The above figures show a decrease in the number of admissions of nearly 400 as compared with 1884 with a decrease in the daily average of 22; but at times during the year the daily average was very high.

The number of cases admitted to the Gaol Hospital were sixty two less than in 1884, and the number of deaths two as compared with three in 1884.

Every day there are numbers of petty complaints attended to that are not recognized also a number of malingerers and others that either up for examination or to be reported on as to their fitness for punishment.

Table XI shows the rate of sickness and deaths with the percentage to total admissions and daily average number of prisoners. In both cases this is very small, especially while the over-crowded state of the Gaol is taken into consideration on which subject a Committee of Inquiry is now sitting to suggest a remedy if possible.

Table XII shows the number of admissions to Hospital direct from the Courts; Europeans suffering chiefly from alcoholism, Chinese from disease or venereal disease.

Table XIII shows the number of opium smokers consuming one man's weight during the year; eighty altogether, of these twelve only were admitted to Hospital, seven of whom were suffering from debility but with no symptoms from the effects of opium; one from gout, one from babu and two from sprains; none had to be admitted owing to any effects from the deprivation of opium. Those suffering from debility were admitted as soon as received. No death occurred among the smokers of opium.

The oldest opium smoker was 76 years of age and had been an opium smoker 52 years; his daily consumption being three 16 oz. pipes on admission was 99 lbs., which increased to 105 lbs. by the end of his first month in Gaol, showing that 55 years of opium smoking had not much impaired his digestive powers.

One of the greatest opium smokers who consumed 55 lbs. weight 55 years of age, and had been an opium smoker 35 years, his weight was 115 lbs. on admission and 117 lbs. at the end of the first month of his sentence.

The only other smoker of 5 lbs. was 64 years of age, had been admitted to this troublesome vice 32 years, weighed 109 lbs. on admission, was only in Gaol two weeks, and left with the same weight he came in.

The lightest weight on admission was 80 lbs., 5 lbs. heavier than the lightest weight admitted last year, he was 32 years of age, had only been a smoker 4 years, his consumption being only 1 pipe a day; he increased in weight 1 lb. in the first month, and was never under treatment for any cause.

These are a few queer facts for the anti-opium smoking Society to digest. That's 70 years old, 37 years an opium consumer, consuming daily 3 oz. (equivalent to 3 drams), increased his weight 6 lbs. in a month, showed that his digestive powers at any rate were not impaired by this terrible vice.

The figures in the Chinese table vary very considerably both as regards the different classes of disease and the totals.

For Europe enters the number of deaths recorded in the Chinese table vary from the lowest in 1882, 12, to the highest in 1883, 679; this admission was 99 lbs., which increased to 105 lbs. by the end of his first month in Gaol, showing that 55 years of opium smoking had not much impaired his digestive powers.

In the European table this disease had the lowest death rate, in 1883, some 1,000 lbs. 102, 10, this year 1885 the number is 7.

For simple continued fever the number of deaths recorded among the Chinese is lowest in 1883, 71, highest this year 1885, 755; the nearest to this year is 1879 when 733 deaths are recorded from this cause.

The figures for Typhus fever the lowest record among the Chinese is in the five years 1874, 1876, 1880, 1882 and 1885 none. The highest number is in 1881, 91.

For Diphtheria the lowest record among the Chinese is in 1873, 192 the highest record 1878, 170, this year 1885 it is 691 deaths.

To these figures on the Chinese table are added this year cholera 7 deaths and a number of cases recorded as vomiting and purging in which deaths occur.

The Chinese table shows the lowest record among Europeans was in 1873, 1880, 1885 the same number 9, the highest record was in 1874, 176 deaths.

This year 1885, for the first time in the past thirteen years deaths from cholera are recorded in these tables was in 1873, 319, the highest, total this year 1885, 1,534.

The greatest number of deaths recorded among the Chinese as from vomiting and purging occurred in July, when 98 died; in August, 56 died, the few remaining cases occurred in June, September, October and November.

The deaths from cholera among the Military were 16, of which 13 were in the latter half of July and 3 in October; the latter half of August and the fourth morning was seized with cholera and died in six hours. All were Europeans.

The cause of the outbreak cannot be traced by the Military Authorities. There are some orders about it, but nothing definite is known.

Of the cases that were received into the Civil Hospital the Europeans were diphtheria cases, as also were the Chinese, with the exception of the Lungs.

There seems now no doubt that the question of the cause has been settled; one that the direct representation of the English Parliament is in a fair way to a solution. In so far as this may remove the protection of the Orthodox Christians from the French legislation it excites various feelings. Some individual French officials hate the prospect, because they say their mission will be gone if missionary affairs are taken out of their hands, and that more foolish than at any time in France, where the Christians are at the mercy of the Republicans. In nearly all these cases the attack began with a preliminary diarrhea some days before the actual symptoms became apparent.

A curious thing among the Military cases was that the greatest number of deaths from this cause occurred among the temperance men. No cause can be given for this, excepted among the Indian portion of the force.

No deaths occurred among the European or Indian portions of the Police Force and only amongst the Chinese portion of the Force and this man, as I have already stated, was sent into Hospital immediately on his return from India.

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TO BE LET.

TO LET.

No. 13, SHELLEY STREET. Water and Gas laid on. Possession on the 1st July next.
HOUSES or SINGLE ROOM in RED-NAXELA TERRACE. Rent Moderate.
Apply to ECA DA SILVA & Co.,
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TO LET.

ROOMS in "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
7. 7. SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to DAVID SASSON, SONS & Co.,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1886. [138]

TO LET.

ONE BEDROOM with BATHROOM attached.
ONE OFFICE AND
STOLTERFOHT & HEST.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1886. [189]

TO BE LET.

No. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE—Immediata Possession at WANCHI. Water Frontage.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1886. [591]

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [39]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 35, WILLIAM STREET.
Rent \$450 per Annum.
Apply to J. A. DE CARVALHO,
Hongkong, 7th June, 1886. [145]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

No. 2, MORRISON HILL.
For Particulars, apply to A. P. STOKES,
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1886. [841]

PEAK RESIDENCE.

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Hongkong, 22nd April, 1886. [842]

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FRESH PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE SPORTS NOTICE.
No. 17, POTTINGER STREET, 香港發炭煤公司泰記 [102]

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PHENIX FIRE OFFICE
MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. RED FOIL "See" (dry).
Do. GOLD FOIL "Dev" (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents for HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.
For Hongkong, China, and the East.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [16]

TO LET.

No. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS, Possession from the 1st July next.
Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1886. [110]

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GOOD DOUBLE BARRELED GUNS in Cases Complete, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, and SHOT, &c., &c.
SCHIEDER SCHNEIDER, POMERANZ HIRSCH, DRISTON, FILTER, SOKURKOV, and RED CABBAGE in Jars.

FOR SALE.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 & 22, Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1886. [47]

AND R. TENNENTS ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS Merchant Navy
Navy Baked CANVAS Long Flax Crown ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1887. [120]

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THE KOWLOON FERRY. STEAM-LAUNCH "MORNING STAR." Runs daily as a Ferry boat between PEDDAR'S WHARF and Tsim-Tsui-Tsoi at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1885.

WEBS DAYS.

Lavers Leaves Leaves
Monday Hongkong Kowloon Hongkong
6.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M. 6.00 A.M.
8.30 7.30 7.30
8.50 7.50 7.50
10.15 9.15 9.15
10.45 9.45 9.45
12.30 P.M. 12.30 P.M. 12.30 P.M.
1.00 1.00 1.00
2.30 2.30 2.30
3.30 3.30 3.30
4.00 4.00 4.00
4.15 4.15 4.15
4.50 4.50 4.50
5.25 5.25 5.25
5.55 5.55 5.55
6.15 6.15 6.15
7.15 7.15 7.15

There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of cooling.

The above Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppages.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. B. WHITE & BROS. SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
HOLIDAY WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [119]

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL FOR CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c., Published at the Office of the Hongkong Daily Press on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail, containing LATEST AND PUTEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE, REPORTS OR MEETINGS OF COMPANIES, THE LATEST TELEGRAMS, together with the POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.

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[120]

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Apply to W. G. BUMPREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [571]

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CLARET, CHAMPAGNE.

HOCKS, BUNDY

WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT,

MACHINERY, LAWN MOWERS,

SALES, BICYCLES,

PAINTS, OILS, VA UNISH.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [687]

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [172]

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ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [172]

FOR SALE.

PASTAU & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [172]

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

—HEIDSIECK & Co.—

MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).

Do. RED FOIL "See" (dry).

Do. GOLD FOIL "Dev" (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents for HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

For Hongkong, China, and the East.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [16]

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ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT POLICIES to European and Chinese at Current Rates.

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [172]

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PASTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [172]

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT POLICIES to European and Chinese at Current Rates.

PASTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [172]

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